displaying the first data and the second data in an information browser, wherein the first data persists after the information browser receives a third request to display new data in the information browser; and displaying the first data and the new data in the information browser.

Applicant appreciates the Examiner's position (Office Action paragraph 5) that a master "FRAMESET" (see W3C page 4) may be defined containing subframes that may partition the information browser display into separate regions which may display separate content or may remain "static" and hence "persist". However, Applicant submits that such frame-based persistence is not what is claimed.

In a conventional information browser, such as one contemplated by W3C, when the information browser receives a request to load a new resource, such as from entering an address into an address bar, selecting a history entry, clicking a forward or backward button, etc., the information browser *replaces* currently displayed data with the new resource. The presence of W3C frames in the information browser display does not change this behavior—frames do not regulate the information browser's ability to replace displayed contents. If the information browser is requested to load a new resource, even if currently displayed data defines frames, as with any other currently displayed resource, the FRAMESET and frames are removed and replaced with the new resource.

This is not what is claimed. Instead, as claimed, when the information browser receives a third request, *rather than replacing* currently displayed data as would a conventional information browser, instead "the first data persists" so that the information browser displays "the first data and the new data in the

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information browser." Thus, the information browser is prevented from replacing the first data when might ordinarily would do so. This manner of persistence is not taught or suggested by W3C, nor is it taught or suggested by LaStrange.

Since W3C frames fail to teach persistence as the term is defined (see, for example, the Specification at page 11 line 4 – page 12 line 9) and claimed in the present application, it would not have been obvious to combine W3C and LaStrange as is suggested by the Action. Consequently, Applicant submits that W3C and LaStrange can not render claim 28 obvious.

Regarding claim 43, this claim recites "persistently displaying first data corresponding to the first request in an information browser, wherein persistence comprises *continuing to display* said first data *after* the information browser is directed to display new data." As discussed above for claim 28, W3C frames are treated just like any other data being displayed by an information browser, and when the browser is directed to display new data, the currently existing frames are removed and replaced with the new data. Applicant submits that W3C frames cannot teach or suggest the recited continuing to display first data after the information browser is directed to display new data. Consequently, for at least these reasons, the combination of W3C and LaStrange can not render claim 43 obvious.

Regarding dependant claims 29-42, 44-54, Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering the dependent claims. However, in order to focus

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examination on the issue of persistence, these dependent claims are not being individually addressed at this time; applicant believes they are allowable for at least the reason of depending from allowable base claims.

Thus, passage to issuance of claims 28-54 is respectfully solicited.

The Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed such contact would further the examination of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

undonsa REG No 42,879

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Steven D. Yates \*
Patent Attorney
Intel Corporation

Registration No. 42,242

(503) 264-6589

c/o Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman, LLP 12400 Wilshire Boulevard Seventh Floor Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026